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## The IDLER. No. 81.

THAT every day has its pains and sorrows is universally experienced, and almost universally confessed; but let us not attend only to mournful truths; if we look impartially about us we shall find that every day has likewise its pleasures and its joys.

The time is now come when the town is again beginning to be full, and the rusticated beauty sees an end of her banishment. Those whom the tyranny of Fashion had condemned to pass the summer among shades and brooks, are now preparing to return to plays, balls, and assemblies, with health restored by retirement, and spirits kindled by expectation.

Many a mind which has languished some months without emotion or desire, now feels a sudden renovation of its faculties. It was long ago observed by Pythagoras, that Ability and Necessity dwell near each other. She that wandered in the garden without sense of its fragrance, and lay day after day stretch'd upon a couch behind a green curtain, unwilling to wake and unable to sleep, now summons her thoughts to consider which of her last year's cloaths shall be seen again, and to anticipate the raptures of a new suit; the day and the night are now filled with occupation; the laces which were too fine to be worn among rustics, are taken from the boxes and reviewed, and the eye is no sooner closed after its labours, than whole shops of silk busy the fancy.

But happiness is nothing if it is not known, and very little if it is not envied. Before the day of departure a week is always appropriated to the payment and reception of ceremonial visits, at which nothing can be mentioned but the delights of London. The Lady who is hastening to the scene of action, flutters her wings, displays her prospects of felicity, tells how she grudges every moment of delay, and in the presence of those whom she knows condemned to stay at home, is sure to wonder by what arts life can be made supportable through a winter in the country, and to tell how often amidst the extasies of an Opera she shall pity those friends whom she has left behind. Her hope of giving pain is seldom disappointed; the affected indifference of one, the faint congratulations of another, the wishes of some openly confessed, and the silent dejection of the rest, all exalt her opinion of her own superiority.

But however we may labour for our own deception, truth, however unwelcome, will sometimes intrude upon the mind. They who have already enjoyed the crouds and noise of the great city, know that their desire to return is little more than the restlessness of a vacant mind, and that they are not so much led by hope as driven by disgust, and wish rather to leave the country than to see the town. There is commonly in every coach a passenger enwrapped in silent expectation, whose joy is more sincere and whose hopes are more exalted. The virgin whom the last summer released from her governess, and who is now going between her mother and her aunt to try the fortune of her wit and beauty, suspects no fallacy in the gay representation. She believes herself passing into another world, and images London as an Elysian region, where every hour has its proper pleasure, where nothing is seen but the blaze of wealth, and nothing heard but merriment and flattery; where the morning always rises on a show, and the evening closes on a ball; where the eyes are used only to sparkle, and the feet only to dance.

Her aunt and her mother amuse themselves on the road, with telling her of dangers to be dreaded and cautions to be observed. She hears them as they heard their predecessors, with incredulity or contempt. She sees that they have ventured and escaped, and one of the pleasures which she promises herself is to detect their falshoods, and be freed from their admonitions.

We are inclined to believe those whom we do not know, because they never have deceived us. The fair adventurer may perhaps listen to the Idler, whom she cannot suspect of rivalry or malice, yet he scarcely expects to be credited when he tells her, that her expectations will end in disappointment.

The uniform necessities of human nature produce in a great measure uniformity of life, and for part of the day make one place like another: to dress and to undress, to eat and to sleep, are the same in London and in the country. The supernumerary hours have indeed a greater variety both of pleasure and of pain. The stranger gazed on by multitudes at her first appearance in the Park, is perhaps on the highest summit of female happiness; but what is the anguish when the novelty of another face draws her worshippers away. The heart may leap for a time under a fine gown, but the sight of a gown yet finer puts an end to rapture. In the first row at an Opera two hours may be happily passed in listening to the musick on the stage, and watching the glances of the company; but how will the night end in despondency when she that imagined herself the sovereign of the place sees Lords contending to lead *Iris* to her chair? There is little pleasure in conversation to her whose wit is regarded but in the second place; and who can dance with ease or spirit that sees *Amaryllis* led out before her? She that fancies nothing but a succession of pleasures, will find herself engaged without design in numberless competitions, and mortified without provocation with numberless afflictions.

But I do not mean to extinguish that ardour which I wish to moderate, or to discourage those whom I am endeavouring to restrain. To know the world is necessary, since we were born for the help of one another; and to know it early is convenient, if it be only that we may learn early to despise it. She that brings to London a mind well prepared for improvement, though she misses her hope of uninterrupted happiness, will gain in return an opportunity of adding knowledge to vivacity, and enlarging innocence to virtue.

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*To the Memory of General* WOLFE.

IF nobly fighting in a Nation's cause,
And bravely dying to maintain it's laws:
If great Exertion, Honesty of Heart,
And all the Zeal true Courage can impart:
If these can make the laureate Hero shine,
These, WOLFE, were thine, pre-eminently thine.
Too early lost — yet Glory crown'd thy days,
And Fame grows hoarse, unequal to thy Praise.
But oh! the burst of universal joys,
Thy Death, tho' Triumph honour'd it, destroys.
Our Patriot King in pity drops a Tear,
And mourns a Conquest that was bought so dear:
Oh! let the Muse thy Fortitude proclaim,
And on thy Tomb thus register thy Name: [side,
" Here lies brave WOLFE, who fought on Freedom's
" Bled for his King, and vanquish'd, tho' he dy'd.

J. COPYWELL.

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*On General* WOLFE.

" How beautiful is Death when earn'd by Virtue!
" *Who would not be that Youth?* What pity is it
" That we can *die but once*, to serve our Country."

CATO.

## Monday, October 22.

*From the* London Gazette.

*Hague, Oct.* 12.

BY letters from Hamburg of the 9th we are informed, the Ruſſians have paſſed the Oder at Neuſalze; in which, according to our accounts, they muſt have loſt both men and pontoons. As it is pretended that they march towards Frauſtadt by the way of Karga, and that they have declined a battle which the King of Pruſſia offered them, their intention is thought to be either to draw towards the Viſtula, or towards Breſlau. In the mean while the King of Pruſſia has detached M. de Linſtedt to reinforce Prince Henry.

Letters from Magdeburg of the 6th inform us, that Gen. Finck was retired towards Belgern near Torgau, upon which M. Daun had paſſed the Elbe at Dreſden; that Prince Henry had advanced towards that river, which he had croſſed at Torgau on the 2d, and had joined General Finck the 3d inſtant at Strehlen.

Thoſe letters further ſay, that the Ruſſians had actually paſſed the Oder at Neuſalze, and were encamped at Carolath; and that his Pruſſian Majeſty's army has been conſiderably reinforced by the ſoldiers recovered from ſickneſs, and by ſeveral regiments drawn from different garriſons.

As a detachment of five battalions and ſix ſquadrons has been ſent by Prince Ferdinand to join M. Imhoff, it is ſuppoſed, that that General will very ſoon turn the blockade of Munſter into a ſiege. [*Gazette.*]

*Advices by three Mails from* Flanders.

*Miſnia, Sept.* 30. On the 28th inſt. the whole Auſtrian army, and that of the Empire, which is computed to be 40,000 men, took poſt within half a league of Dreſden to wait for the Pruſſians, who are advancing on every ſide. They have thrown 17 battalions into Dreſden, but they are not all complete. The 29th M. Daun arrived there with a conſiderable body of horſe, which went and encamped at Keſſelſdorff. The Marſhal ſtaid but an hour in Dreſden, and then went to the ſame camp. He was ſoon followed by the infantry of his army; and the march of theſe troops thro' the city took up the whole day. Several Officers took this opportunity to come into the city, and ſee their friends. Thus our neighbourhood is again become the theatre of action for four armies; that of the Auſtrians, that of the Empire, that of Prince Henry, and that of Gen. Finck; ſo that we may expect ſome great events. The poſſeſſion of Saxony is of ſo much conſequence in the preſent war, that it is not to be wondered at, that the two contending powers ſhould uſe their utmoſt efforts to obtain it.

*Dreſden, Oct.* 6. The whole of the Imperial Army in a manner has taken its reſidence here; ſo that this city is at preſent very ſtrong. Four hundred pieces of cannon are placed upon the ramparts and in the works. After the additional fortifications now carrying on are finiſhed, it will at leaſt require 12,000 men to defend them, and that number is intended for the future to be put in garriſon here. Prince Henry's advanced poſts are at Zadelitz, only one mile diſtant from Groſenhayn. This nearneſs to each other preſages an approaching engagement. Gen. Haddick having entered Meiſſen abandoned by the enemy, and M. Daun following that kind of van-guard with his whole army without the Prince endeavouring to fortify his camp, it is probable his Royal Highneſs will paſs the reſt of the campaign by ſeeking winter quarters in Saxony. The Prince of Deux-Ponts has eſtabliſhed his head-quarters at Oſterwitz in the gardens of Count Bruhl.

*Wezel, Oct.* 2. It appears that the inſtructions given to M. d'Armentieres are to preſerve Munſter, without engaging with Gen. Imhoff. The place is well provided, and the Hanoverian General ſeems diſpoſed to turn the ſiege into a blockade. It appears plainly that his orders are to puſh the French to the banks of the Rhine, but he fears an action, nor will he engage in one unleſs thereto forced by the French. His deſign above all things is upon the magazines, againſt which he ſends out ſmall parties with orders to ſet them on fire.

*Hague, Oct.* 7. Our complaints to the Britiſh Miniſtry, with regard to our trade to France and America are ceaſed, the main object of them being removed, by the French colonies falling into the hands of the Engliſh, and their principal ports being blocked up by the Britiſh fleets. This obliges our Merchants to ſeek another channel for our trade; but it will be very difficult to find out any of which the Engliſh will not be jealous. Even two of our ſhips, freighted in Sweden, with 111 pieces of cannon, and ſome thouſand weight of gunpowder, and bound to Amſterdam, have been taken by a man of war and carried into the Downs. *Bruſ. G.*

*Verſailles, Oct.* 6. The Court has received advice, that the man of war, commanded by M. de Rochemer, which was ſeparated from the fleet after the battle of the 17th of Auguſt, was happily arrived at the iſle of Aix. She had thirty men killed, among them the Chevalier Villaye, who is greatly regretted, and 50 wounded. We have yet no news of the Sovereign, another miſſing ſhip of the ſame ſquadron. Letters from Martinico adviſe, that the privateers of that iſland have aſſociated themſelves, and are determined to form a regular navy. Their little ſquadron, 'tis ſaid, got the ſtart of the Engliſh, and took a large convoy which was going to Guadaloupe, and brought almoſt the whole into Martinico. The King has taken into his pay ſeven battalions of the troops of Wirtemberg.

*Madrid, Oct.* 2. Moſt magnificent preparations are making throughout the kingdom for the reception of our new Monarch; and it is not doubted but his acceſſion to the throne will be productive of conſiderable alterations in the general affairs in Europe, to the diſadvantage of ſuch of the contending powers as may not pay the regard which his Majeſty has a right to expect, in return for his good offices towards reſtoring the peace and the balance of trade of Europe. It begins to be a general topick of converſation, how much our trade and navigation in the Gulph of Mexico might ſuffer, in caſe the Engliſh ſhould arrive at a greater ſuperiority at ſea; and as the deſign of the Court of Portugal is to encourage its ſubjects in the trade to the Brazils, it is thought his Faithful Majeſty will gladly enter into the views of our Court for preſerving the freedom of trade in America. The refuſal which his Majeſty has made of the convoy which was offered him by England, is looked upon as an omen, that, in caſe his Majeſty ſhould take part in the preſent war, it will not be in favour of his Britannick Majeſty. *Bruſſels Gazette.*

*Rome, Sept.* 24. This day the following perſons were raiſed to the purple, viz.

Lewis Gualteri of Orvietto, Nuncio in France.
Philip Acciaiuoli, born at Rome, Nuncio in Portugal.
Girolame Spinola, Nuncio in Spain.
Ignatius Crivelli, a Milanois, Nuncio at Vienna.
Lewis Merlini of Forli, Preſident of Urbino.
John Conſtantius Caraccioli of Santo Buono, a Neapolitan, Auditor of the chamber.
Nicolas Perelli, a Neapolitan, Treaſurer.
Mark Antony Colonna, a Roman, Major domo.
Mark Antony Erba Odiſcalchi, a Milanois Maſter of the chamber.
Santo Veroneſe, a Venetian, Biſhop of Padua.
Piet. Girolame Guglielmi of Jeſſy, Secretary of the Regular Biſhops.
Joſeph Alexander Furietti of Bergamos, Secretary of the Council.
Nicolas Antonelli of Sinagaglia, Secretary of the Propaganda.
Peter-Paul Conti of Camerino, Secretary of the Good Government.
Lewis Valenti of Trevi, Aſſiſtant of the Holy Office.
Francis-Maria of Roſſi, Vicegerent.
Joſeph-Maria Caſtellia, a Milanois, Commander of the Order of the Holy Ghoſt.
Friar Joſeph Auguſtin Orſi, a Florentin, of the Order of St. Domiaic, Maſter of the Sacred Palace.
Francis Buſſi, a Roman, Dean of the Rota.
Gaetan Fantucci Ferrareſe, born at Ravenna, Auditor of the Rota.
Andrew Corſini, a Roman, Vicar of St. John de Latran.
Friar Laurence Gangarelli of Urbino, a Conventual Minor Conſultor of the Holy Office.

LONDON.

*Kenſington, Oct.* 20. This day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, waited on his Majeſty, and being introduced by the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, made their compliments in the following Addreſs, which was ſpoke by Sir William Moreton, Knight, the Recorder.

*May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

TO accept the moſt humble but warmeſt congratulations of your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled, upon the rapid and uninterrupted ſeries of victories and ſucceſſes, which, under the Divine bleſſing, have attended your Majeſty's arms by ſea and land, within the compaſs of this diſtinguiſhed and ever-memorable year.

The reduction of Fort du Queſne on the Ohio; of the Iſland of Goree in Africa; and of Guadalupe with its dependencies in the Weſt Indies; —the repulſe and defeat of the whole French army by a handful of infantry in the Plains of Minden;—the taking of Niagara, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point;—the naval victory off Cape Lagos;—the advantages gained over the French nation in the Eaſt-Indies;—and, above all, the conqueſt of Quebec (the capital of the French Empire in North America) in a manner ſo glorious to your Majeſty's arms, againſt every advantage of ſituation and ſuperior numbers, are ſuch events, as will for ever render your Majeſty's auſpicious reign the favourite Æra in the Hiſtory of Great Britain.

But whilſt we reflect with ſurprize and gratitude upon this laſt and moſt important conqueſt, permit us, Gracious Sovereign, to expreſs our great regret for the immenſe (tho' almoſt only) loſs which has attended it, in the death of that gallant General, whoſe abilities formed, whoſe courage attempted, and whoſe conduct happily effected, the glorious enterprize in which he fell, leaving to future times an heroic example of military ſkill, diſcipline, and fortitude.

Meaſures of ſuch national concern, ſo invariably purſued, and acquiſitions of ſo much conſequence to the power and trade of Great-Britain, are the nobleſt proofs of your Majeſty's paternal affections and regard for the true intereſt of your kingdoms, and reflect honour upon thoſe, whom your Majeſty has been pleaſed to admit into your Council, or to intruſt with the conduct of your fleets and armies.

Theſe will ever command the lives and fortunes of a free and grateful people, in defence of your Majeſty's ſacred perſon, and Royal Family, againſt the attempts of all your enemies. And we humbly truſt, that Almighty God will bleſs your Majeſty's ſalutary intentions with a continuance of ſucceſs, and thereby in time lead us to a ſafe and honourable peace.

Signed by order of the Court, James Hodgh

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer.

I Receive, with particular ſatisfaction, this moſt dutiful and loyal Addreſs, as an additional mark of your affection to my perſon, and of your ſignal zeal for the honour of my government, in this juſt and neceſſary war. Our ſucceſſes are, under the bleſſing of God, the natural and happy fruit of union amongſt my people, and of ability and valour in my fleets and armies. I have an entire confidence in this truly national ſpirit; and the city of London may depend on my tender care for the rights, trade, colonies, and navigation of my faithful ſubjects.

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

*Kenſington, Oct.* 18. This day Huſſian Bey, lately arrived Ambaſſador from Tripoli, had his firſt audience of her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Amelia, and had the honour to preſent his ſon at the ſame time. To which he was introduced by Stephen Cottrell, Eſq; Aſſiſtant Maſter of the Ceremonies. [*Gazette.*

*Abridgment of the Placart publiſhed by his Excellency Gen.* James Wolfe, *Commander in Chief of the Troops of his* Britannick *Majeſty, on his Arrival in the River* St. Laurence, 1759.

'The King, juſtly exaſperated againſt France, 'has ſet on foot a conſiderable armament by 'land and ſea, to bring down the haughtineſs 'of that Crown. His aim is to deſtroy the moſt 'conſiderable Settlements of the French in 'North America. It is not againſt the induſtrious Peaſants, their Wives, and Children, nor 'againſt the Miniſters of Religion, that he deſigns making war. He laments the misfortunes to which this quarrel expoſes them, and 'promiſes them his protection, offers to maintain them in their poſſeſſions, and permits them 'to follow the worſhip of their religion; provided that they do not take any part in the 'difference between the two Crowns, directly 'or indirectly.

'The Canadians cannot be ignorant of their 'ſituation: The Engliſh are maſters of the river, 'and blocking up the paſſage to all ſuccours 'from Europe. They have, beſides, a powerful army on the Continent, under the command of Gen. Amherſt.

'The reſolution the Canadians ought to take 'is by no means doubtful: The utmoſt exertion of their valour will be entirely uſeleſs, and 'will only ſerve to deprive them of the advantages that they might enjoy by their neutrality. The cruelties of the French, againſt the 'ſubjects of Great Britain in America, would 'excuſe the moſt ſevere repriſals; but Engliſhmen are too generous to follow ſo barbarous 'examples. They offer to the Canadians the 'ſweets of Peace amidſt the horrors of War; it 'is left to their ownſelves to determine their 'fate by their conduct. If their preſumption, 'and a wrong-placed, as well as fruitleſs courage, ſhould make them take the moſt dangerous part, they will only have their ownſelves to blame, when they ſhall groan under 'the weight of that miſery to which they will 'expoſe themſelves.

'Gen. Wolfe flatters himſelf that the whole 'world will do him juſtice, if the inhabitants of 'Canada force him, by their refuſal, to have 'recourſe to violent methods.' He concludes in laying before them the ſtrength and power of England, which generouſly ſtretches out her hand to them: 'A hand ready to aſſiſt them on 'all occaſions, and even at a time when France, 'by its weakneſs, is incapable of aſſiſting them, 'and abandons them in the moſt critical moment.'

*To the* PRINTER.

SIR,

*By inſerting the* incloſed Tribute of ſix Windows during the late Illumination, *you will oblige ſeveral of your Readers.*

Praiſe
The only Giver of Victory,
for
the renewed Luſtre
of the Britiſh Name.

In
*EUROPE*,
By the Defeat of
Contades
and
De la Clue.

In
*ASIA*,
By the Relief of
Madraſs.

In
*AFRICA*,
By the Conqueſt of
Senegal.

In
*AMERICA*,
By the Reduction of
Cape Breton,
Guadalupe,
Fort du Queſne,
Niagara,
Ticonderago,
Crown Point.

AND
By General JAMES WOLFE,
WHO,
Dauntleſs, but Deliberate,
Under numerous Difficulties,
September 2, 1759,
Engaged to employ his Little Army
For the Honour and Intereſt
Of his Country;
AND,
In a few Days after,
Gloriouſly fulfilled his Promiſe
By the Conqueſt of
QUEBEC,
At the Expence of his LIFE.
*FINIS CORONAT OPUS.*

*Extract of a letter from* Quebec, *Sept.* 20, 1759.

'I thank God I have been in a good ſtate of 'health ſince my arrival here, nor have the fatigues incident to a campaign, in which we had 'almoſt every kind of difficulty to ſurmount, affected my health in the leaſt. Were I to deſcribe, in military phraſes, the ſtrength, ſituation, number, and, upon this occaſion, uncommon bravery of the enemy (who needed 'to have nothing to fear from our number, but 'our deficiency in that reſpect was ſufficiently 'ſupplied by unanimity and courage) you would 'not be a little ſurprized at our undertaking, 'which I believe to have been by the ſole direction of Providence, and to which the harmony 'among us hath greatly contributed, every 'man in his ſtation diſcharging his duty. Our 'loſs hath been inconſiderable, ſeparate from 'our dear courageous, yet mild Wolfe, whoſe 'fall added revenge to intrepidity. The regiments of Laſcelles, Kennedy's, and Wolfe's 'grenadiers, did wonders; the Highlanders, if 'any thing, exceeded them. When they betook to their broad ſwords, my God! what a 'havock they made! drove every thing before 'them that came in their way, and walls could 'not reſiſt their fury. — Thoſe breechleſs brave 'fellows are an honour to their country. — I 'cannot do them juſtice in my deſcription of 'them; but I have reaſon to believe that their 'bravery ſhall meet with praiſe and approbation, the only reward (except half victuals 'and cloaths) that a Highlander demands, being prepoſſeſſed naturally with a kind of martial honour.

'I cannot ſay what we ſhall next do, but we 'ſeem to put this place in a proper ſtate of defence, for fear of inſult.—For the particulars 'of the engagement, ſurrender of the town, 'and loſs on both ſides, I refer you to the 'packets by expreſs, which I have no doubt will 'be joyful news in England.

'I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

It is ſaid that a handſome penſion will be ſettled upon the mother of the late brave General Wolfe; and that a monument will be erected to his memory in Weſtminſter-Abbey, at the expence of the Government.

The body of the late Gen. Wolfe is to be brought to England, in order to be interred with great military honours.

The corporals and private men of the three regiments of guards, who, when a reſolution was lately taken to augment each company, from 70 to 100 men, were promoted to be ſerjeants and corporals, are reduced to their former footing, our ſucceſs at Quebec rendering, as it ſhould ſeem, ſuch augmentation unneceſſary.

The troops encamped at Chatham are joined by all their officers, who, with two ſmall trains of artillery, are ready to march immediately by ſignals, which are erected along the coaſts.

Troops were marching every day laſt week to the ſea-coaſts, to join thoſe already there, and a number of field pieces have likewiſe been ſent to ſeveral places along the coaſts.

We hear that —— Morris, Eſq; a native of New England, Captain in Lord Charles Manners's regiment, and married to the Dutcheſs of Gordon, has made an offer, which has been accepted, to raiſe a regiment in Scotland for the King's ſervice.

It is ſaid, that the number of men raiſed in Scotland ſince the beginning of the war, to form new regiments or companies, and to recruit others, amounted, in January laſt, to above 20,000.

Several ſhips of war are ordered forthwith to ſail from Chatham and Sheerneſs to join the ſmall ſquadron in the Downs, which, we hear, is to be commanded by Admiral Rodney, in the abſence of Commodore Boys, with a view to be at hand to aſſiſt the coaſts of Kent and Suſſex, as occaſion may require.

Three Eaſt-India ſhips, viz. the London, Capt. Alwright; Ilcheſter, late Capt. Tedd; and Egmont, late Capt. Venner, are arrived in the River from Kinſale in Ireland, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip Iſis.

They write from Copenhagen, that the Daniſh Eaſt-India company have come to a reſolution of extending their correſpondence to ſeveral parts, with which, hitherto, they have had no commerce.

The Prince of Terveer, Capt. Giles Van Ree, a Dutch ſhip, from Dublin to Genoa and Leghorn, is taken by a Mahone privateer, called the St. John, Capt. Francis Mathews, and carried the 5th of September into Mahone.

The Suſanna, from Gibraltar to Leghorn, foundered at ſea; the crew were taken up by the Ambuſcade man of war.

The ſhip and cargo of John Chriſtian Alberts, from St. Euſtatia bound to Amſterdam, and brought in by ſome of our cruizers, having been proved, to be Dutch property upon a trial in Doctors Commons, have been diſcharged.

The ancient Caſtle of Nunney near Mendiſe in Somerſetſhire, is fitted up, and made very ſtrong for the reception of French priſoners of war.

## Tuesday, October 23.

*Advices by a Mail from* Holland.

*Head Quarters of the Swedish army at Passewalck in Pomerania, Oct.* 2.

ON the approach of the Prussian troops under the command of Gen. Manteuffel, Count Horn's detachment was obliged to abandon Angermunde, and to retire to Verbeleau, to be under the cover of our army. That of Count Hessenstein, which was encamped at Locknitz, thought proper also to draw near to us, because he was liable to be attacked in the rear by General Manteuffel, and to be flanked by the garrison of Stettin. The day before yesterday the enemy attacked the two camps of Count Horn and Gen. Hessenstein, but were repulsed with considerable loss, and our light horse took some prisoners in pursuing them. We have been for three weeks in the same situation, without any likelihood of making any considerable progress. We must become masters of Stettin before we can advance into Brandenburg with success, and it is impossible for us to undertake to besiege that place in the present season.

*Hamburgh, Oct.* 9. The Magistrates and Merchants of Leipsick, who were in arrest at the Town House, are discharged, they having consented to raise a contribution of 250,000 crowns.

They write from Thuringia, that 6000 men of the army of the Empire have retaken the city and Lordship of Schmalkalden.

*Frankfort, Oct.* 7. The light troops of the Allied army have appeared again this week at several places in our neighbourhood, particularly at Konigstein, where they carried off several waggons with bread. It seems to be the intention of the French to take up their winter quarters in this city; but as the campaign is not near finished, events may happen to disconcert their design. Meanwhile barges are daily coming down the Rhine from Strasburg with grain, meal, and forage for their army.

*Lipstadt, Oct.* 12. General Imhoff is supposed to have marched yesterday to dislodge the Marquis d'Armentieres from Boccum.

*Amsterdam, Oct.* 15. Letters from Lipstadt advise, that a body of infantry, and several regiments of horse, are marched, with a train of heavy artillery, to reinforce the troops of Gen. Imhoff which block up Munster.

*Hague, Oct.* 14. Letters received this day, and dated the 7th, advise, that the French and allied armies continue still nearly in the same position; but that a large body of the latter had taken post at Hombourg, on the river Onm, and that 300 workmen were employed night and day in raising redoubts and entrenchments round that place.

*Paris, Oct.* 8. It is generally reported, that the Marshals de Contades and d'Etrees are returned from the army. *Utrecht Gazette.*

*Paris, Oct.* 12. The Duke of Broglio staid at Court no longer than it was necessary to receive certain instructions, and set out again for the army.

The King has resolved to recall our Archbishop, who accordingly arrived here the 8th inst. to our inexpressible joy.

*Paris, Oct.* 8. We learn from Barcelona, that orders have been sent thither to get ready a train of 20 pieces of cannon, 6000 tents, and arms in proportion. It is likewise ordered, that no leave of absence shall be granted to any of the troops. The troops under the Duke d'Aiguillon consisted at first only of 24 battalions and 8 squadrons: they have been reinforced by three regiments, viz. Royal Comtois, Berry, and Lorraine. Whilst a part of Adm. Hawke's squadron cruizes off the Bay of Quiberon to hinder the transports assembled there from getting out, M. de Conflans may possibly attack the rest of the English fleet which continues off Brest. [*Amsterdam Gazette.*

*Genoa, Sept.* 22. Letters from good hands assure, that on the Catholic King's arrival at Barcelona, news so extraordinary and unexpected will be declared, as will excite the astonishment of all Europe.

*Madrid, Sept.* 24. The King's arrival is not so near as was expected. The squadron that was going to take his Majesty on board being off Alicant on the 12th, where it was detained by contrary winds.

*Rome, Sept.* 26. Since the late promotion of Cardinals, several Prelates, dissatisfied that they were not comprehended therein, have had a long conference with the Bishop of Laon, the French Ambassador at the Holy See, the Ambassador of Malta, the Cardinal de Sciarra Colonno, M. de Camillac and M. d'Aquava. After this Assembly broke up, the Bishop of Laon dispatched an express to Versailles. This Prelate, [the Bishop of Laon] tho' strongly recommended by the French Court, was not honoured with a Cardinal's Hat, while one was given to M. Castelli, whom the King of France had refused to accept as Nuncio at his court.

*Constantinople, Sept.* 3. The Capitan Pacha, or High Admiral, is disgraced, and his place given to the Aga of the Janissaries, who is also made a Pacha of three tails. Orders are sent to the Governor of Salonica to make strict search for the persons who lately murdered there the Consul of the Republic of Ragusa, as he was going home in the evening, and who wounded the Consul of Naples, who was with him.

### LONDON.

On Friday last a messenger was dispatched to the head-quarters of Prince Ferdinand and the Marquis of Granby, and afterwards to proceed to the King of Prussia, to acquaint them with the success of his Majesty's arms, by defeating the French before Quebec, and of the reduction of that important place.

Letters from Prince Ferdinand's army near Crossdorp, of the 7th instant, import, that Col. Schulenbourg, at the head of a detachment of 400 men advanced the 27th past from thence to Newkirchen, and seized on a French magazine of 30,000 rations of oats and hay, but not being able to carry it off, they destroyed it; and that by the surprize of the French Nassau hussars, the hundred light troops of the Allies who attacked them got a chest containing 12,000 florins.

Letters from Hanover of the 9th instant say, that they had an account that 800 English recruits were arrived at Cassel, and 400 Scotch Highlanders at Geestendorp, near Bremen; and that the inhabitants of the Dukedom of Grubenhagen were obliged to furnish the Allies 256 waggons, in order to transport their magazine from Cassel to Marpurg.

Letters from Dresden of the 6th instant say, that M. Helwig, Director and Chief Manager of the Saxon Porcelain Manufactory at that place, being accused by the Austrians of having large sums of money in his custody belonging to the Prussians, and being apprehensive of being ill-treated, made his escape; upon which a party of Croats were sent to his country seat to live at discretion; they plundered every thing that was moveable; and there being a large stock of wine in the cellar, it was given to the soldiers to drink.

Some letters from Italy advise, that the King of Sardinia's troops were in motion in order to take possession of Placencia, according to the 7th Article of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in which it is stipulated, That at the demise of the King of Spain, that Crown should devolve to Don Carlos, the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily to Don Philip, the Dukedom of Placencia to the King of Sardinia, and Parma and Guastalla should return to the house of Austria. The Neapolitan troops are augmenting from 30,000 to 45,000 men.

They write from Marseilles of the 21st past, that the Duke de Villars, Governor of Provence, had discharged the militia at that place; and that two Dutch men of war, one of 54 and the other of 36 guns, were arrived there from Leghorn, to take the trade of that nation under convoy. It is added, that a Dutch man of war was arrived there, having an Ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco on board, and sailed from thence the 15th past for Copenhagen.

Last Thursday evening Admiral Hawke sailed from Plymouth for the Bay, in his Majesty's ship Ramillies, with the following ships under his command, the Royal George, Duke, Foudroyant, Dorsetshire, Montague, Nottingham, Kingston, Mars, and Torbay, besides frigates.

And on Friday Sir Charles Hardie sailed from the same port, with the Union and Temple, to join the former fleet.

Authentick advice has been received that Mons. Thurot has sailed from Dunkirk, and put into Ostend, and that he sailed from thence on Wednesday last; of which Commodore Boys being informed, by some of our cutters, he immediately followed them, and they were but ten leagues distant when this advice was sent away.

On the 16th ult. the Friendship, Capt. Best, of Pool, sailed from Cork for Halifax, with a fine easterly wind; and on the 2d instant was met with and taken by a French privateer of 16 guns, belonging to Bayonne, but fitted out at Vigo, in lat. 44. 22. N. long. 34. 22. W. from the meridian of London. The privateer took out the Master, and all the crew, except the Mate and a boy, and put eight Frenchmen on board her, with orders to proceed to Vigo. After they had been in possession seven days, the Mate and boy seized their arms, took the command from the Frenchmen, and in seven days more brought her into Studland Bay, and the next day into Pool, where the eight Frenchmen are imprisoned. The Mate had not slept during the last seven days, and is much applauded for his gallant behaviour in this affair.

Capt. Edward Cropper, late of the snow Mac, came home passenger in the Prussian Hero, Capt. Kevish, from Antigua, and reports, that on their passage from Benin, with 232 slaves, 3 tons of ivory, a parcel of screveloes, and some gold, on Aug. the 11th, about 70 leagues to the eastward of Antigua, they fell in with the Mars, a brig privateer of 14 carriage guns, 20 swivels, and 90 men; whom they engaged an hour and a half, and were then obliged to strike, he having only six white men able to stand the decks, the rest being all sick or dead; they carried the Mac into Martinico on the 12th at night, kept Capt. Cropper and his people three days, and then sent them up in a cartel to Antigua; the day before they left Martinico, the brigantine Lark, Cableman, from Bristol and Cork, was sent in, laden with provisions, which were very scarce then at Martinico, and eleven privateers sailed on their cruizes.

The Betty, late Capt. Coward, from Africa and Jamaica, bound for Liverpool, on Tuesday last being off the Isle of Man, wind blowing hard westerly, about four in the afternoon she struck on a sand bank near Flookborough; seeing a sloop in shore they hoisted their boat out, and the Mate and four seamen went on board her, but before they could return with the sloop's boat, the Betty broke up to pieces, and the Captain, his brother, and 18 more seamen perished.

A Portuguese vessel, with several passengers, is taken by the Moors and carried into Sallee.

The Tribunal of Health at Florence, in order to prevent accidents by mad dogs from other towns, hath given notice to the inhabitants, that every dog which has no mark or collar, will be judged to be mad, and be killed.

## Wednesday, October 24.

*From the* London Gazette.

*Magdeburg, Oct.* 9.

THE whole Ruſſian army having repaſſed the Oder, the communication with the King's army is again opened, and, in conſequence thereof, the following accounts, dated the 5th inſt. have juſt been received from his Majeſty's head-quarters at Zœrbau. At the time that the Ruſſian army had quitted the camp at Guben, M. Daun ordered a freſh reinforcement of five regiments of horſe, and ſome battalions, to Spremberg, in order to join the Ruſſians at Chriſtianſtadt. As there ſeemed to be no further doubt but that the Combined army was upon its march to undertake the ſiege of Glogau, the King thought proper to get before them. The march of his army was made with ſo much expedition, that they arrived the 21ſt at Sagan, and 22d at Neuſtadt, whilſt the enemy, who had a much ſhorter way to go, could reach no further the ſame day than Freyſtadt. The 23d the enemy's army directed its march towards the Oder, which ſeemed to denote an intention of paſſing along the banks of the river, and advancing to Beuthen. The King cauſed the heights of Nenkerſdorff and Baunau behind Beuthen to be occupied: Both armies remained all night under arms. The enemy made divers contrary motions, by which we judged that their intention was, either to attack us, or that their motions proceeded from their plan being diſconcerted. In effect, we were poſſeſſed of part of the camp which they themſelves intended to have occupied; and the next day their Generals came to reconnoitre our poſition. Whether the good countenance we ſhewed impoſed upon them, or whether they had other reaſon, they however retreated, and about noon they were ſeen to pitch their tents. The following days they were employed in making bridges over the Oder at Carolath, and their troops began to go over the 28th. Upon the firſt advice the King had of it, he went out at the head of ſome of his troops, in order to harraſs the enemy's rear-guard; but his Majeſty could not reach the bridge ſooner than an hour after they had all paſſed it; and we made only a few priſoners. The army then marched, the 2d inſt. to Glogau, and the King croſſed the Oder with a conſiderable corps to obſerve the enemy. The head-quarters were fixed at Zœrbau near Glogau, where they ſtill continued on the 5th. The Ruſſians encamped at firſt at Billaba, as did General Laudohn at Shutlau; but they have juſt now purſued their march as far as Schlichtingſheim; ſo that their deſign upon Glogau ſeems to have been dropt.

We have likewiſe received the following particulars of what has paſſed at the army now under the command of his Royal Highneſs Prince Henry of Pruſſia, during the King's abſence. His Majeſty had no ſooner quitted the camp of Schmotzſeiffen, in order to march againſt the Ruſſians, but the communication between the two armies was ſo intirely cut off, that the Prince could not receive any news from the King; notwithſtanding which, he found means to ſecond his Majeſty's operations moſt effectually. After he had ſecured the paſſes of the mountains of Sileſia, his Royal Highneſs quitted his camp of Schmotzſeiffen, and made a haſty march to Sagan, which prevented Marſhal Daun either from coming nearer the Ruſſian army, or detaching any more troops to reinforce it. This General having afterwards encamped at Sorau, oppoſite to the Prince, his Royal Highneſs turned the Auſtrian army, by marching by Buntzlau and Sprottau towards Laubahn, which not only obliged the Marſhal to retire as far as Gorlitz, but alſo General de Ville to abandon the advantageous poſt of Laubahn, and to join Marſhal Daun's army. His Royal Highneſs ordered the poſt of Laubahn to be immediately occupied, and took that opportunity of detaching Major General Stutterheim (who had hitherto been obſerving General de Ville) towards Friedland and Zittau. General Stutterheim took at Friedland two Lieutenant Colonels, four Captains, and 669 Grenadiers, priſoners, brought away two pieces of cannon, and deſtroyed a magazine, conſiſting of 1600 quintals of flour, 4000 buſhels of oats, and 10,000 rations of bread, for want of carriages to bring it off. He then marched to Zittau, but the Auſtrians having taken the reſolution to reinforce the garriſon there, and to remove the magazine from thence to Gabel, M. Stutterheim went in purſuit of it, came up with it, and burnt and deſtroyed 3000 caſks of flour, 10,000 quintals of oats, with the carriages, and a number of cheſts full of arms. He likewiſe detached Major Raitzenſtein, with 100 huſſars, towards Gabel, out of which place came a piquet of 120 foot, which the huſſars fell upon ſword in hand, took 103 of them priſoners, and killed the reſt. M. Stutterheim not being able to force the town of Zittau for want of heavy artillery, was obliged to content himſelf with the advantages he had gained, having loſt no more in this whole expedition, than 15 men killed, wounded, or deſerted. However all theſe circumſtances obliged Marſhal Daun to retire from Gorlitz even beyond Bautzen; whereupon Prince Henry poſſeſſed himſelf of the camp of Hermſdorff near Gorlitz; and Major Gen. Krockow found means to fall again upon the rear guard of the Auſtrians, on their march towards Bautzen, to make a conſiderable number of priſoners, and to carry off or deſtroy 500 waggons, loaded with baggage and proviſions.

*Strehla, Prince Henry of Pruſſia's head quarters, Oct.* 8. His Royal Highneſs's main army being encamped at Hermſdorff in the neighbourhood of Gorlitz on the 25d paſt, whilſt a ſeparate corps occupied the Lands Crone beyond the Neiſs: He formed the plan of marching to Heyerſwerda, with an intention of getting between Marſhal Daun's army and Saxony.

At this time the Ruſſians, beſides the corps at Chriſtianſtadt, had ſtill a large body of troops at Guben Pforten, Sommerfeld and Gaſſen, ſituated between the Neiſs and the Bober. The Auſtrians under Gen. Laudohn were in poſſeſſion of Tribel and Sorau; and another corps of Auſtrians under Gen. Palfi occupied Spremberg, Cothbus, Peitz, and other places upon the Sprée, while his Pruſſian Majeſty had advanced with his army beyond Sagan in Sileſia, having detached Gen. Finck with a corps of 12 or 15,000 men into Saxony.

Under theſe circumſtances Prince Henry's march could not but be attended with the greateſt difficulties; as, in order to get round Marſhal Daun's army, it was abſolutely neceſſary to make a very great detour, and to march between the Auſtrian and Ruſſian armies for a ſpace of upwards of ten German miles. However, his Royal Highneſs having recalled Gen. Zeithen from Seydenberg, and Gen. Stutterheim from his poſt at Schouwald near Zittau, in order to form the rear guard, gave orders for the march of the whole army, which was accordingly begun on the 23d at ſeven o'clock at night; and in the morning of the 24th they croſſed the River Neiſs near Rothenburg (four German miles diſtant from Hermſdorff) and after halting two hours, continued on to Klitten, where the van guard arrived about eleven that night, and the rear at eight the next morning.

On the 25th the van guard marched from Klitten at nine o'clock towards Hoyerſwerda; Major-Gen. Lentulus having been before ſent at three o'clock in the morning with two regiments of Cuiraſſiers to take poſſeſſion of it, or give notice if it was already occupied. That General having advanced within half a German mile of Hoyerſwerda, had the good fortune to diſcover, that Gen. Vehla, with a corps of 4 or 5000 Auſtrians, chiefly irregulars, was encamped behind the town in perfect ſecurity. Notice of this was immediately ſent to his Royal Highneſs. In conſequence of which, orders were given for attacking General Vehla, who was ſoon obliged to abandon the town and his camp, and to retire towards the neighbouring woods, where he made a very brave defence, and was himſelf taken priſoner in the rear of his corps, which was ſoon after entirely diſperſed. After halting two days at Hoyerſwerda, we marched on the 28th in the morning to Ruland, and the next day to Elſterwerda.

On the 1ſt inſtant, upon notice that Marſhal Daun had thrown three bridges over the Elbe near Dreſden, Gen. Czttritz was detached to croſs that river, with five battalions and two regiments of dragoons, at Torgau, and approach Gen. Finck's corps, in caſe of a probability of its being attacked.

On the 2d his Royal Highneſs marched himſelf, and arrived at Torgau, from whence he proceeded to Belgern, about half way to this place, where Gen. Finck was then poſted, and the junction between them was made on the 4th.

On the 6th inſtant the enemy moved forward, their right at Weydau, their left at Ganzig, ſo that they are within half a German mile of our camp.

Yeſterday Gen. Bulow (who had been left with four battalions and a regiment of huſſars on the other ſide of the Elbe, to watch the enemy's motions) was ordered to repaſs the river at Torgau, and occupy Eulenberg, which was done; and Gen. Rebentiſh was detached thither with ſome battalions, in order to cover Leipzig, and to prevent the Auſtrians from getting poſſeſſion of the places on the Muldau.

Nothing has yet happened between the two armies; but, from their preſent poſition, an action may be expected in a very few days.

*Magdebourg, Oct.* 9. Major-Gen. de Kleiſt had blocked up the army of the Swedes in Swediſh Pomerania, with his corps of ſix battalions and ſeven ſquadrons, from laſt ſpring to the time when his Pruſſian Majeſty thought fit to recall that body of troops, after the battle of Cunnerſdorff, in order to incorporate four battalions of them into his army, while the reſt were detached into Saxony, under the command of Gen. Wunſch. The Swedes, perceiving no longer any oppoſition, did not heſitate entering, to the number of 10,000 men, into Pruſſian Pomerania, ſeizing the open towns, and acting again upon the plan of their former campaigns, that is to ſay, raiſing enormous contributions, foraging, and carrying off the few cattle that had been left there the preceding year. In order to do ſomething more, Lieut. Gen. de Terſen, with 3000 men, was detached to ſubdue the iſlands of Uſedom and Wollin. This was as rapid as it was eaſy. Two battalions of militia, ſcattered up and down the two iſlands, being overpowered by ſuch ſuperior forces, were made priſoners; one of them in the little redoubt, which covers the port of Suinemunde; and the other at Wollin, a ſmall town, about which the ruins of a wall are hardly to be diſcovered. What facilitated this conqueſt was, the defeat of the little fleet off Stettin, as ſome people had been pleaſed to call eleven veſſels, on board of which a ſmall number of militia and cannon had been put, in order to protect the banks of the Oder, and the great lake which is formed at the mouth of that river, from the inſults of the Swediſh gallies. At length the King detached Lieut. Gen. Manteuffel, with ſome troops, to put a ſtop to any farther devaſtations of the Swedes. This Ge-

neral ſet out from Berlin on the 23d of September, and on the 28th diſlodged the Swedes from the town of Brentzlow. On the 29th Belling's huſſars beat up an advanced poſt of the Swedes, conſiſting of 40 dragoons, and made 15 of them, with Lieutenant Horn, priſoners. On the 30th the regiment of Hoerdt was to have attacked a more conſiderable poſt, but, for want of cannon, was obliged to retire with the loſs of 30 men killed and wounded. The ſame day a party belonging to the garriſon of Stettin had a ſkirmiſh with a party of Swedes at Zarentin, about a league from Paſewalck, and brought away 41 priſoners to Stettin. The Swedes are intrenched in an advantageous camp near Paſewalck, and have recalled all their detachments, abandoning their new conqueſt of Wollin, as well as the poſt of Locknitz. [*Thus far London Gazette.*]

## AMERICA.

*Pittſbourgh, Aug.* 13. At ſeven in the evening three Indians came here from Venango, and ſay, that the French had burnt their forts at Venango, Preſque Iſle, and La Buef, and were gone to l'Etroit. Before they left Venango, they gave the Indians, living in that neighbourhood, large preſents of goods, laced coats, hats, &c. and told them they were obliged to run away, but expected to be again in poſſeſſion of the Ohio before next ſpring: They were obliged to burn and deſtroy every thing they had, even their battoes, as the waters were ſo low they could not get them up the creek.

*Fort Bedford, Aug.* 17. The General, with the rear and laſt diviſion of the army, ſets out for Pittſbourg on Monday morning. Since the action of the 5th our communication has been uninfeſted by the enemy; and in a conference held the 8th, with a great number of Indians at Pittſbourg, they engaged to put a ſtop to ſuch interruptions, and in a ſolemn manner declared inviolably to help the peace. Braddock's Road is almoſt finiſhed, and 30,000 wt. of flour, 240 bullocks, and a great number of ſheep, it is thought, are arrived at Pittſbourg before the date of this.

*Extract of a letter from York in Virginia, Aug* 15.

"A few days ago Captain Nick's veſſel, of London, loading in York River, was blown up and ſunk, occaſioned by a ſailor going into the hold with a candle amongſt ſome looſe gunpowder. Four people were killed, and ſeveral hurt."

*St. Chriſtopher's, Aug.* 15. His Majeſty's ſhip Creſcent, Thomas Collingwood, Eſq; Commander, brought into the road of Baſſeterre, on Sunday laſt, the Berkley, a French man of war of 20 guns, lately commanded by Jean Galline. The Creſcent attacked the Amethyſte, a French frigate of 32 guns, as well as the above-mentioned of 20; but the former being to windward of him, he could not bring her to a cloſe engagement, and the Creſcent's ſtanding and running rigging, and ſome of her maſts, being much damaged, Capt. Collingwood was obliged to repair them, during which time the Amethyſte made off; and as he found it fruitleſs to follow her longer, he ſtood for the Berkley again, and, after a ſhort engagement, took her.

*New-York, Aug.* 27. Tueſday laſt arrived here from St. Martin's, the brig Polly and Fanny, Capt. Tuder, by whom we have advice, that the privateer ſnow Royal Heſter, of this port, in company with a letter of marque brig, had ſent into Guadaloupe, ſix northern veſſels, which they retook from two French privateers.

*Boſton, Sept.* 3. By Captain Morton we learn, that a ſmall privateer ſchooner has taken off Canſo nine or ten of our veſſels, among which was a veſſel from London for Halifax, worth 20,000l. ſterling, ſeveral veſſels bound to the fleet, a veſſel from New-York, and another from Halifax; ſome of the men which were taken are returned in Capt. Morton's ſhip.

## LONDON.

*Kenſington, Oct.* 20. This day Huſſein Bey, lately arrived Ambaſſador from Tripoli, had his firſt audience of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, and had the honour to preſent his ſon at the ſame time. *Gaz.*

On Friday his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward arrived at Kew from Plymouth, and on Saturday waited on his Majeſty at Kenſington.

On Monday evening his Grace the Duke of Bolton came to town from his ſeat in Hampſhire; and Yeſterday waited on his Majeſty at Kenſington, and was moſt graciouſly received.

Lady Northampton made a moſt brilliant appearance at Court on Monday laſt. Her equipage, which was an extreme elegant coach, drawn by ſix horſes, was preceded by a running footman, a faſhion which has been dropt ſome years.

The Auſtrians have reported, that they found in Dreſden, when it ſurrendered to them, conſiderable magazines filled with great quantities of grain and meal, enough to maintain 10,000 men for twelve months.

Letters from Saxony of the 4th inſt. mention, that Gen. Laudohn, being at the head of 30,000 Auſtrians, had wrote a letter to Marſhal Count Daun, in which he ſays, that not withſtanding the Ruſſians will not venture another battle with the Pruſſians, he himſelf, with his army, will face the King of Pruſſia. It is added that Gen. Fouquet has ſeized on another very conſiderable magazine in Bohemia.

Letters from Paris ſtill ſay that the Duke de Broglio will have the command in chief in Germany; the Lieut. Generals his ſeniors having ſignified that they would cheerfully ſerve under his orders.

Some letters from Paris ſay, that the Marſhal de Belleiſle is ſoliciting leave to reſign, on account of his great age and infirmities; and that he will be ſucceeded as Miniſter at War by the Prince de Soubiſe, or the Duke de Choiſeuil.

By accounts from France, the Farmers of the Revenue are very hard puſhed to raiſe 40 millions of livres by the beginning of January next, which is not above 1,750,000l. ſterling; ſo that they are obliged to negociate the loan of money at 10 per cent. intereſt.

They write from Paris, that the permiſſion to wear printed linens, granted by an arret which was regiſtered the 22d paſt, had cauſed a great fermentation in Normandy, where the Merchants make a difficulty of ſubmitting to the arret, and oppoſed its being regiſtered by the Parliament of Rouen. Some letters ſay, that they have forcibly ſeized and burnt a quantity of printed linens, valued at above 1,000,000 of livres.

A letter from Dublin concludes thus: "His Grace the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council have cauſed the troops upon this eſtabliſhment to be ſo cantoned, that we are in no wiſe afraid of the enemy's making an attempt of invading this country."

On Saturday the officers and company of his Majeſty's ſhip Portland were paid on board at Spithead; and next day ſhe ſailed with money to Plymouth to pay the ſhipping, after which ſhe goes for the Bay.

A new man of war of 74 guns, built upon a larger plan than uſual, will be launched in a few days at Chatham.

Information has been ſent to the Admiralty, that on the 12th inſt. the ſnow Pearl, Chriſtopher Metcalfe, Maſter, from Gibraltar, was forced aſhore at South-Sea-Caſtle near Portmouth, and ſo much damaged as not to be able to be got off again. The cargo which conſiſted of one hundred and eleven butts, ſix hogſheads, and nine quarter caſks of wine, is all ſaved.

## Thursday, October 25.

*Advices by a Mail from* Flanders.

*Leipſic, Oct.* 8.

THE armies under Prince Henry and M. Daun are but a league and half diſtant, P. Henry, who is in a very advantageous camp, has received a reinforcement of 10,000 men.

*Weſel, Oct.* 5. M. d'Armentieres is marched to Dorſten with his ſmall army. Gen. Imhoff continues to block up Munſter. We have advice that a large body of Hanoverians have appeared in the Biſhoprick of Paderborn.

*Verſailles, Oct.* 14. Yeſterday arrived an Officer from the Duke d'Aiguillon, to receive his laſt orders touching the expedition with which he is charged. Nothing is wanting but one bold ſtroke to reduce to nothing the advantages gained by the Engliſh. [*Bruſſels Gazette.*

*Rome, Sept.* 29. His Catholic Majeſty had not embarked for Spain yeſterday.

## LONDON.

Letters of a very late date mention, that Pr. Ferdinand is gone on a private expedition with 40,000 men

By a letter from the Allied army of the 10th inſt. we have advice, that Prince Ferdinand was inſtalled a Knight of the Garter the week before with great ſolemnity: that the Marquis of Granby provided a very magnificent feaſt on the occaſion, at which Prince Ferdinand was preſent, and all the principal officers: That his Highneſs had eſtabliſhed four bridges on the river that ſeparates the two armies, by which means he very often beat up the French quarters, and kept them in a continual alarm, and likewiſe that the flux and deſertion increaſed in the French army.

Laſt Monday night arrived at the Admiralty, an expreſs from the Alarm frigate at ſea, dated the 21ſt inſt. ſuppoſed with ſome account of M. Thurot's ſquadron, which was in Oſtend Road yeſterday ſevennight.

Yeſterday came advice, that Sir Edward Hawke and Sir Charles Hardie were returned to their ſtation off Breſt; and that M. Conflans was not ſailed, as was reported.

Yeſterday Admiral Rodney ſailed from the Downs in his Majeſty's ſhip Deptford, with the Brilliant frigate to the weſtward.

The Hampſhire man of war, ſtationed at Jamaica, has taken two ſmall privateer ſloops, one of which afterwards overſet in a ſquall of wind off the weſt end of Hiſpaniola.

A ſhip of Stettin, laden with wine and brandy from France, bound home, was ſeized on by the Swedes in the Swinemund, going up to Stettin.

Capt. George Cooke, of the Boſcawen, arrived at Liverpool on Friday laſt from Jamaica: on his paſſage obſerving a ſchooner, who came out with the convoy endeavouring to leave the fleet, he gave chace, boarded and took her without oppoſition. She proved to be a ſmuggler bound to the Miſſiſſippi, called the Larenza, Capt. Joſeph Lafarga, laden with 250 barrels of flour, cordage, nails and warlike ſtores, but had a paſs for Port au Prince in Hiſpaniola. When Capt. Cooke and his prize joined the fleet, the Ludlow-Caſtle man of war, one of the convoy, took her in charge; but we have no account of her arrival as yet.

We hear from Portſmouth, that an experiment is now making of ſheathing a ſhip, going a diſtant ſouthern voyage, with thin plates of copper.

We hear Brigadier Murray will command the garriſon of Quebec, and Lord Colvill the ſhips deſtined to winter in North America.

On Monday and Tueſday laſt was entered at the Cuſtom-houſe from Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, Nevis, and St. Kitts, 20,000 hundred weight of ſugar, beſides a large quantity of pimento and other goods.

## Friday, October 26.

*Advices by the Mails from* Holland *and* Flanders.

*Berlin, Oct.* 9.

THE Ruſſians continue retiring towards Poland.

*Dreſden, Oct.* 7. M. Daun's head-quarters are at Tanneberg, between Meiſſen and Noſſen. Prince Henry of Pruſſia, after reinforcing Gen. Finck's corps with ſome thouſand troops, is returned into Upper Luſatia, to keep a cloſe watch in thoſe parts, and open a paſſage for the King his brother, in caſe his Majeſty ſhould have a mind to re enter Saxony with his army.

The Governor of Leipſick, the garriſon of which place has been augmented to 11 battalions, has declared to the Magiſtrates, that agreeable to his orders, he would defend the city to the laſt extremity in caſe it ſhould be attack'd by the King's enemies; and that he ſhould even ſet fire to the ſuburbs in caſe of neceſſity.

*Frankfort, Oct.* 11. The 15,000 Wirtemberg troops are to join the French army, but are to encamp ſeparately under the command of their Sovereign.

### IRELAND.

*Dublin, Oct.* 16. It is ſaid, that there has been lately diſcovered on an Iſland called Inchmore near Athlone, a very valuable gold mine, deemed as rich as any in the Indies.

### COUNTRY-NEWS.

*York, Oct.* 16. Laſt Friday the three Battalions of Militia for this city, Ainſty, and Weſt-Riding, were reviewed on Knaveſmire by Gen. Whitmore, who expreſſed great ſatisfaction at their appearance and behaviour, which greatly exceeded the moſt ſanguine expectation. Afterwards the General and all the Officers were elegantly entertained at the Manſion-Houſe by the Marquis of Rockingham, in the abſence of the Lord Mayor, and in the evening the Marquis gave a ball to the Ladies, at which there was a very brilliant appearance.

*Newcaſtle, Oct.* 20. Tueſday the draughts from Ireland marched to Shields and embarked on board the tranſports; and next morning ſailed with a fair wind for Embden, under convoy of the Poſtillion man of war.

The camp at Muſſelburgh is to break up on Thurſday next, and march into quarters of cantonment.

Tueſday a Bank note of 50l, was paid into the Bank here, from I. N. an unknown hand in London, as a ſubſcription to the fund of voluntary ſubſcribers of this place and neighbourhood, for raiſing men for his Majeſty's ſervice.

*Margate, Oct.* 20. On Thurſday evening as Mr. Richard Buttel, of Shreverhope, was riding from Ramſgate home, the evening being dark, it is ſuppoſed he loſt his way. On Friday he and his horſe were found under the Cliff both dead.

### LONDON.

Letters from Germany ſay that the Allied and French armies were ſeparated only by the river Lahne, where the cavalry of both armies came quietly to drink, an agreement being made that a muſket ſhould not be fired at thoſe ſeaſons.

A regiment is forming in Hanover, of Saxon deſerters, into which the deſerters from Fiſher's corps are received.

*Extract of a letter from Capt. Borg Landſtroom.*

*London, Oct.* 1.

'I wrote you from Deal the 14th ult. and adviſed you, that my ſnow, the Three Crowns, 'was taken by a privateer of 8 carriage and '3 ſwivel guns, under Engliſh colours, but under pretence of having a Pruſſian commiſſion.

'Since which my ſaid ſnow is arrived at London, but received immediate orders to go out 'again, and ſail for Embden; keeping my 'mate and four men on board. On the 25th 'of September, the privateer came up the river 'Thames, whom, with proper aſſiſtance, I got 'arreſted, where he is like to remain until he 'can clear how Swediſh veſſels may be taken 'under Engliſh colours. The owner, however has, in the interim, placed another 'Commander in the privateer in his ſtead, who 'ſailed for Embden. The abovementioned 'owner lives here in London, which makes it 'very doubtful, whether he has a Pruſſian 'Commiſſion; but ſuppoſing this, yet it is fact, 'I was taken under Engliſh Colours.

'P.S. After ſealing this letter, one of my 'Friends has made enquiry at the place of 'Juſtice, known by the name of Doctors Commons, to know whether the above Captain 'had a commiſſion; where he found that he took 'out a commiſſion the 4th of Auguſt, 1758, 'but he had not brought the ſame in again; 'which makes it plainly appear, that there is 'ſome juggle in this Pruſſian Commiſſion, ſince 'he muſt carry two, which cannot be done at 'one time and one voyage; beſides, the Captain of the privateer lives here, and is married. All theſe circumſtances induce me to 'hope, that my ſnow will ſoon be releaſed, and 'given up to me again, and that I ſhall ſee 'the privateer puniſhed for his unlawful proceeding.'

There has been a very ſmart conteſt at Berwick for Members; but the Gentlemen who ſtood in the intereſt of Col. Crawford, carried it by a majority of 16 votes.

Laſt Saturday ſe'ennight the Earl of Gainſborough was admitted of King's College, Cambridge.

We have accounts from all parts of Norfolk, and particularly from Fakenham, Walſingham, Wells, Swaffham, and the towns adjacent, that the greateſt rejoicings have been made there, on the glorious and ſignal victory gained at Quebec; and, above all, for the ſafety of their worthy Member General Townſhend; and when it was confirmed on Saturday by the Gazette, (preparations having been previouſly made) there was an ox roaſted whole, and a ſheep, and a pig barbicued in the market-place at Fakenham, where many country Gentlemen, Clergy, Tradeſmen, and Freeholders of the town and neighbourhood aſſembled to partake of them; when his Majeſty, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family, Mr. Pitt, the King of Pruſſia, Prince Ferdinand, and many other loyal healths were drank, with the Generals Monckton, Townſhend, and Murray, the Admirals Saunders, Holmes, and Durell, with their Officers. The town was illuminated at night; with bells ringing ſucceſſively the whole week; guns firing, and the Militia Volunteers fired in platoons; in ſhort, there has been in all the villages round there, bonefires, illuminations, and every other teſtimony of joy on ſo glorious an occaſion.

Monday a man walked ſix miles on the Holloway-road, for a conſiderable ſum of money: he was allowed an hour to do it in, but performed it, with eaſe, in fifty-eight minutes, wanting two ſeconds. He walked the firſt two miles in 19 minutes, the next two took him up almoſt 20, and the laſt two he walked, with pleaſure, in 19.

A Correſpondent hath informed us, that on Tueſday laſt was married at Boreſtall, in Bucks, John King, to Frances Budd.—The good woman drank a glaſs of brandy, and then ſtript herſelf in the church of every thing but her ſhift, and ſtood in that condition during the whole ceremony, in order to exempt the perſon ſhe was going to marry from the payment of her former huſband's debts. *Qu.* Is that law?

On Monday laſt the Lady of Richard Gorges, Eſq; Member for Leominſter, had the misfortune to fall from her horſe, as ſhe was going from Eve to Leominſter, and broke her leg; which, it is feared, will be of bad conſequence, eſpecially as ſhe is far gone with child.

Laſt Wedneſday a ſailor, who ſaid he belong'd to his Majeſty's ſhip Mars, went to the Red Lion alehouſe kept by Mr. Coffin at Plymouth, order'd a ſupper, and deſired a lodging, which was granted him, paid his reckoning and went to bed; but in the night, when the houſe was all quiet, he found means to get into the room where the landlord and his wife lay, went to the bed-ſide, took Mrs. Coffin's pockets from under her head, and likewiſe Mr. Coffin's breeches, and in rifling the pockets, Mrs. Coffin awaked and took the villain by the hand, upon which he ſeized her by the throat, and ſaid, if ſhe offered to make the leaſt noiſe he would murder her, which put her in ſuch a fright, that ſhe had not power to ſpeak for near two hours. The villain made his eſcape out of the chamber window, and took with him near 12 l. a watch, buckles, &c.

Thurſday and Friday upwards of 40 felons were removed from the two Compters, the Gatehouſe, New Priſon, and Clerkenwell-Bridewell, to take their trials at the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, which begin next Wedneſday; among whom was John Ruſſell, committed on ſuſpicion of being concerned in the murder of Mrs. Walker at Rotherhith, for which Mary Edmondſon was executed ſome time ſince at Kennington-Common. *Public Advertiſer.*

Wedneſday the Seſſions began at the Old-Baily, when 25 priſoners were tried; two of whom were capitally convicted, viz. James Piddington, for ſtealing a gelding, the property of Thomas Hill, Eſq; at Ayleſbury, and his brother William Piddington, being an acceſſary after the fact committed, in receiving the ſaid gelding, &c. Sixteen were caſt for tranſportation, and ſeven acquitted.

Thurſday ten priſoners were tried at the Old Baily, one of whom was capitally convicted, viz. John Ayliffe, Eſq; for forging and publiſhing as true a falſe deed, with intent to defraud the Right Hon. Henry Fox. Thomas Uſher, otherwiſe Clarke, was tried for forging an acceptance to a bill of exchange, and publiſhing it, with intent to defraud Sir Charles Aſgyll and Co. of 250 l. was acquitted, the perſon who went with the bill not being able to ſwear to the indentity of his perſon. Seven were caſt for tranſportation, and two acquitted.

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### RECEIPT *for the* FLUX.

"Of galls (ſuch as are uſed for ink) take any quantity, powder and ſift it very fine, mix it with a double quantity of powder'd ſtarch; of this mixture let the patient take the weight of half a guinea in warm milk and water, or diſh of tea in a morning; abſtain from fleſh-meat, and malt or other liquors; boiled milk and water is the propereſt drink; this will ſtop the flux on being two or three times repeated."

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### *To the* PRINTER.

SIR,

TO the higheſt military Merit undoubtedly belongs the higheſt Applauſe. But ſetting aſide the froth of Panegyric—

Who formed the twentieth regiment of foot; exemplary in the field of Minden, only by practiſing what was familiar to them?

Who, at Rochefort, offered to make good a landing? Not aſking how many were the French, but, Where are they?

Who, ſecond then in command, was ſecond to none in thoſe laborious dangers which reduced Louiſbourg?

Who wrote, like Cæſar, from before Quebec?

Who, like Epaminondas, died in victory?

Who never gave his country cauſe of complaint, except by his death?

Who bequeathed Canada, as a triumphant legacy? Proclaim——'Twas WOLFE.

Commodore Boys has taken three transports of M. Thurot's squadron. The rest have got back to Dunkirk.

We hear that two troops are added to the 15th regiment (or black) dragoons, commanded by Col. Burgoyne.

It is said that the Right Hon. Lord Aberdour is raising two troops of dragoons in the Lowlands of Scotland.

We hear that Major Keith's battalion of Highlanders is augmented to nine companies.

PROMOTIONS *in the* ARMY.

*Gen.* Conway's *Dragoons.*

—— Joyeux, Gent. Cornet.

*Lieut. Gen.* Cholmondeley's *Dragoons.*

John Webster, Gent. Lieutenant.

*Sir* John Mordaunt's *Dragoons.*

Richard Dayrell, Gent. Cornet.

*Earl of* Ancram's *Dragoons.*

Thomas Walmesley, Gent. Quarter-Master.

*Colonel* Burgoyne's *Black Dragoons.*

The Hon. Capt. John Vaughan, Major.

Nathaniel Day, Gent. Quarter-Master.

*5th regiment of foot.*

—— Gillingham, Gent. Lieutenant.

H. Harrington, Gent. Enfign.

Lieut. Daniel Rea, Quarter Master.

*65th regiment.*

—— Mathews, Gent. Enfign.

*Royal English Fuſileers.*

John Conyngham, Eſq; Captain.

Alexander Murray, Eſq; Captain Lieutenant.

*Earl of* Panmure's *regiment of foot.*

Hambden Evans, James Douglas, Hugh Paterſon, Neil Campbell, James Moore, Meydwell, Maſon, Matthew Pepper Manby, and John Gordon, Gents. 1ſt Lieutenants.

—— Wilſon, Hercules Durham, and —— Horſburgh, Gents. 2d Lieutenants.

*Major Commandant* Robert Keith's *Highlanders.*

Archibald Campbell, John Murray, Alexander Fotheringham Ogilvie, John Campbell, and Patrick Campbell, Eſqrs. Captains.

Alexander Campbell, Patrick Campbell, Magnus M'Leod, Duncan M'Nicold, Norman M'Leod, and Colin Campbell, Gents. 1ſt Lieuts.

John Campbell, John Campbell, and Robert Campbell, Gents. 2d Lieutenants.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Richard Lewis, M. A. to the Rectory of Harpford, with the chapel of Fen-Ottery thereto united, in Devonſhire.

The Rev. William Thompſon, M. A. to the Rectory of Much Alderton, Yorkſhire.

The Rev. Jeremiah Brewerton, M. A. to the Vicarage of Monk-Tarrant, Wilts.

On Friday laſt came on the election for an Organiſt at the Pariſh Church of St. Paul, Deptford: The candidates were Mr. Thomas Gray and Mr. William Keith; when Mr. Gray was choſen by a very great majority.

BIRTH.

The Lady of —— Barnard, Eſq; of a ſon and heir, at his houſe in St. Margaret's Churchyard, Weſtminſter.

MARRIAGE.

17. Mr. John Grove, a Maſter Builder, to Miſs Holliſter.

DEATHS.

On the 10th of October died at the Engliſh head quarters at Rothain in Germany, Major Gen. Elliot; at which place the Engliſh army had encamped for 23 days in ſight of the enemy.

The Rev. Dr. Boyle Travers, Prebendary of Iago, in the cathedral of St. Patrick's, and Rector of St. Paul's in Dublin.

Mr. Flowers, at his houſe [illegible] Iſlington, formerly a [illegible]

13. James Knight, Eſq; [illegible] His eſtate, which was very [illegible] to his brother, a Shopkeeper at [illegible]

The Rev. Mr. Aiſlabie, Chaplain [illegible] cheſter man of war.

17. Mr. George Page, Under [illegible] St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, at [illegible]

18. Mr. Cure, Upholſterer to the [illegible] of Wales, and the Princeſs Dowager of [illegible]

Mrs. Marcella Blake, in Ma[illegible] ſtreet. She was ſiſter to Arthur Fre[illegible] of Tyrone, in the county of Galw[illegible] land, and wife to Andrew Blake, Eſq; of the county of Suffolk.

22. Mr. Middleton Howard, Attorney and Veſtry Clerk of St. Dunſtan's in the W[illegible], at Plaiſtowe, in Eſſex, in the 75th year of his age.

Mr. John Bach, one of the Clerks in Court belonging to the Court of King's Bench.

BANKRUPTS.

Samuel Tough, of Leadenhall-ſtreet, Lond. Whipmaker.

Thomas Ballard, of St. Martin in the Fields, Middleſex, Butcher.

William Newton, of Manchester, Lancaſhire, Chapman.

Edward Fox, of Holywell, Flintſhire, Haberdaſher, and Clothier.

Berry Oſgood, late of Henley upon Thames, Oxfordſhire, Maltſter.

Thomas Smith, of St. Paul's Covent-garden, Middleſex, Mercer.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Quarter of a Peck Loaf Wheaten wt. 4lb. 5oz. 8dr. 3¼d
Quarter of a Peck Loaf Houſhold, 4d

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

| Chriſtened | | Buried | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Males . . . . | 139 | Males . . . . | 191 |
| Females . . . . | 149 | Females . . . . | 192 |
| In all . . . . | 288 | In all . . . . | 383 |

Increaſed in the burials this week 2.

*Diſeaſes.*

Aged 24. Apoplexy 1. Aſthma 1. Cancer 2. Childbed 4. Conſumption 55. Convulſions 102. Dropſy 10. Evil 2. Fever 52. Gripes 3. Hooping Cough 6. Lunatick 5. Meaſles 4. Smallpox 79. Stilborn 5. Stone 2. Suddenly 3. Teeth 14. Thruſh 1.

*Caſualties.*

Drowned 2. Hanged himſelf 1. Killed by a fall 1.

PRICE of STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Stock 121⅛ a ¼. | Dit. India Ann. 80. |
| India ditto, 130½. | 3 ½ Bank An. 1756, 88¾. |
| S. S. Stock, 94¼. | 3 ½ per ct. dit. 1758, 90¾. |
| Old S. S. Annuities, ſhut. | Bank Circular. 6l 2s 6d pr. |
| Ditto New Ann. 82¼ a ⅜. | India Bonds, 3s. a 4s. diſc. |
| Ditto 1751 81¾. | Navy and Victualling Bills |
| Red. Bank 3 per cent. ſhut. | 5⅝ a ¼ per cent. diſc. |
| Dit. conſol. 81⅝ a ¾. | Lot. Tickets 11l 5s |
| Dit. 1726, . | Excheq. Orders 1¼ p. ct. diſ. |
| Dit. 1729. 81⅛. | Script. 1759, 82⅝. |

*This Day was publiſhed, Price 6d.*

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10. Of the Mint, and the Manner of Stamping Money.

Written chiefly to direct the Attention of Spectators to what is moſt curious in this Repoſitory; and to enable them afterwards to relate what they have ſeen.

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IT is well known to thoſe who have been lately concerned in buying Linen Drapery Goods, that they are in general greatly advanced, and bear a much higher Price than they have done for ſeveral Years paſt, which is owing to ſeveral Cauſes, ſuch as the great Scarcity and Dearneſs of Linen Yarn in *Ireland*, and other Places, the extraordinary Demand for Exportation, and the new Duty on all Foreign Linens, as Hollands, Table-Linen, Long Lawns, Clear Lawns, Muſlins, &c.

*J. FORSTER* begs Leave to acquaint his Cuſtomers and others, that he has a very large and freſh Stock of Goods, laid in juſt before they were advanced, which he will continue to ſell as cheap as uſual, for the Sake of a quick Return, at his *Linen Warehouſes* at *Chewing-Croſs*, and in *Portugal-ſtreet*, *Clare-market*, till they are all diſpoſed of.

*N. B.* They would coſt him above Ten per Cent. more, if they were to be bought now.

PRICE of GRAIN at the following MARKETS, viz.

| | Wheat | Barley | Oats | Beans | Peaſe | Rye |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| London, | 22s to 31s | 12s to 16s | 10s to 13s | 15s to 19s | 20s to 21s 6d | 14s to 15s 6d |
| Oxford, | 7l 12s 6d to 8l 10s | 17s to 18s | 12s 6d to 14s | 3s to 4s buſh | 3s 6d to 4s | |
| Abingdon, | 6l 17s 6d to 8l load | 15s to 19s 6d | 12s to 14s 6d | 3s to 4s 4d | 3s 6d to 4s 6d | |
| Farnham, | 8l 5s to 10l | 27s to 30s | 18s to 20s | 36s to 40s | 39s to 40s | |
| Baſingſtoke, | 7l 10s to 8l 10s | 14s to 17s | 13s to 14s | 20s to 24s | 37s to 39s | |
| Henley, | 7l 10 to 8l 15s | 16s to 18s 6d | 14s to 15s 6d | 21s to 23s | 21s to 23s | |
| Reading, | 8l to 9l | 16s to 19s 6d | 14s to 16s 6d | 21s to 24s | 22s to 23s 6d | |
| Warminſter, | 34s to 48s quar. | 14s to 16s | 19s to 24s | 34s to 40s | 40s to 46s | |
| Devizes, | 26s to 34s | 14s to 16s | 14s to 17s | 24s to 32s | 30s to 46s | |
| Glocester, | 3s 6d to 4s 6d buſh | 2s 3d to 2s 5d | 1s 10d to 2s | 2s 5d to 2s 10d | | |
| Birmingham, | 3s to 3s 6d | 2s 2d to 2s 4d | 1s 3d to 1s 6d | 2s 9d to 3s | 2s 10d to 3s 6d | |

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